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## The Postglacial History of the Forest of Northwestern Wisconsin

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THE POSTGLACIAL HISTORY OF THE FOREST OF  
NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

L. R. WILSON

The microfossil succession in ten bog deposits of northwestern Wisconsin was determined in an effort to trace the post Pleistocene floral history in that region. The deposits were selected with reference to the shorelines of Glacial Lakes Duluth, Algonquin, and Nipissing in order that stratigraphic comparison of the fossils might be accomplished. These comparative studies indicate that upon each area of land that was progressively uncovered by the waters of the glacial lakes there developed a pioneer forest of *Picea* and the subsequent development upon these areas appears to have been in response to the soils. The general forest succession on the heavier soils of the region appears to have been (1) *Picea*, (2) *Pinus*, and (3) mixed hardwood forest. On the lighter soils the suggested succession is (1) *Picea* and *Pinus Banksiana*, (2) *P. Banksiana* and *P. resinosa*, and (3) *P. resinosa* and *Quercus* forest.

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## STUDIES ON SPOROBOLOMYCES AND BULLERA

H. C. OLSON

Thirty-two cultures of spore-discharging false yeasts were isolated from the air and from other sources examined. Detailed studies identified twenty-six of the cultures as members of the genus *Sporobolomyces* and the remaining six as members of the genus *Bullera*. Twelve of the cultures of *Sporobolomyces* were classified as *S. salmonicolor*, eleven as *S. roseus* and the remaining three cultures apparently constitute a new species. The six cultures of *Bullera* were all identified as *B. alba*. Considerable variation was noted among the cultures of each species of *Sporobolomyces* and *Bullera* but, since marked variations in a culture could be induced by varying the growth conditions, the differences did not seem significant enough to warrant classification of variant cultures as separate species. Evidence obtained suggests that the species